1. An overview of an incident created by collating and gathering information from agencies/organizations in order to support decisionmaking" describes:

    a. Mutual aid agreement

    b. Strategic vision and direction

    c. Common operating picture

    d. Situation reporting system

2. Benefits of establishing and maintaining a common operating picture include the following, <u>EXCEPT FOR</u>:

    a. Providing the basis for situation awareness, informed predictions, and proactive response

    b. Allowing effective, consistent, and timely tactical and strategic decisions

    c. Supporting a coordinated response among all response participants.

    d. Eliminating the need for interagency and interjurisdictional coordination

3. An effective communications and information management system requires:

    a. Separate agency mechanisms for disseminating public information

    b. Removal of information security protocols that could slow the flow of incident data

    c. Selection of equipment to avoid the creation of redundant systems

    d. An organized system for gathering and processing incident information

4. One way to help ensure continuous improvement in communications and information management is to conduct an after-action review. Which of the following is a TRUE statement about the after-action review?

    a. The after-action review should focus primarily on who was at fault for any problems that arose in communications and information management

    b. The after-action review should examine what was planned, what actually happened, why it happened, and what can be done better next time

    c. To ensure objectivity, participation in the after-action review should be confined to outside evaluators who were not involved in the incident response

    d. During the after-action review, communications and information management successes are NOT an appropriate topic of discussion

5. Common terminology is an important element of effective incident communications. Common terminology:

    a. Uses plain language to ensure that individuals from different disciplines and jurisdictions can understand each other

    b. Relies on radio codes and agency-specific phrases to increase radio efficiency

    c. Refers to the consistent use of acronyms when completing standardized incident report forms

    d. Means that specialists use technical terminology that is common within their disciplines to communicate within the incident command structure

6. One effective way to verify information is to:

    a. Disseminate the information and wait for feedback

    b. Wait until something happens that proves the report was true

    c. Cross check against reports received from other sources

    d. Ask the information provider to guarantee accuracy

7. At the incident scene, who is responsible for interacting with the media, issuing information and warnings to the local citizenry, and monitoring and responding to rumors?

    a. Emergency Manager

    b. Planning Section Chief

    c. Public Information Officer

    d. Liaison Officer

8. During a major incident or event, which entity serves as the central point for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting incident information and for moving information between the incident scene and various coordination entities?

    a. Information and Planning Center

    b. Command and Control Center

    c. Dispatch Center

    d. Emergency Operations Center

9. The purpose of communications system redundancy is to:

    a. Collect the same information from multiple sources so that facts can be verified

    b. Use repetition in training to familiarize responders with communications equipment prior to an incident

    c. Ensure that communications can be maintained if primary systems fail

    d. Maintain the security of sensitive information

10. Information reporting:

    a. To the Federal Government is mandated as part of the National Incident Management System and National Response Framework

    b. Helps keep the common operating picture current and accurate so that appropriate actions can be taken

    c. Should occur once per operational period and be the sole responsibility of the Command and General staff at incident scene

    d. Is primarily designed to validate that the raw data being collected from various sources are accurate and timely

11. The process of blending and reconciling data received from multiple sources and looking for patterns and trends is referred to as:

    a. Reporting and dissemination

    b. Monitoring and gathering

    c. Verification and corroboration

    d. Synthesis and analysis

12. One benefit of using standard forms for reporting incident data is that it saves time for the person(s) reporting the information and those who use the information. Another benefit is that it:

    a. Makes it easier to compare data from different operational periods and to recognize trends

    b. Complies with Federal mandates prescribing the use of specific standardized forms

    c. Eliminates the need for repeatedly updating the information once it has been recorded

    d. Reduces the need for briefings and coordination meetings for discipline leaders

13. An example of resiliency is:

    a. A radio system designed to accommodate increasing numbers of users as the jurisdiction grows

    b. Standardized assignment of radio channels across jurisdictions to allow responders to participate in an incident outside their jurisdiction and still use familiar equipment

    c. Provision of diverse, alternative communication methods to preserve the ability to communicate when standard capabilities suffer damage

    d. Transmission towers equipped with independent power systems to ensure their continued functionality during a power failure

14. To maintain communications systems readiness it is important to:

    a. Avoid equipment updates to minimize the need for added training

    b. Maintain and test systems and equipment on a regular basis

    c. Purchase a new system at least every two years to stay up with the latest technology

    d. Allow responders to use interoperable equipment only when mandated by Federal authorities

15. Select the TRUE statement:

    a. Communications should be omitted from the after-action review process because it cannot be effectively evaluated

    b. Jurisdictions should have agreements in place with all response partners that specify the systems and platforms they will use to communicate and share information

    c. The best time to time to learn to operate new communications equipment or follow new procedures is during an actual response to a major incident

    d. Within the Emergency Operations Center, face-to-face communication should be avoided because it is difficult to document